

## MILES OF PARIS UNDER WATER

SUBURBS A VAST LAKE, 20 FEET DEEP IN SPOTS.

Persons Rescued in Alfortville and 10,000 Still in Peril—Sewers and Subways Spread Floods All Over Paris—Fallen Wrecks at Scenes of Woe.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 26 (4 A. M.).—As the flood situation becomes worse the probability of having to blow up the middle arch of the Pont de l'Alma increases. The inroads of the flood on the banks of the Seine above the bridge are considerably greater than below, and any serious aggravation of existing conditions will make action urgent, but as there is still a margin between the keystone and the water the authorities have decided to wait until the last moment before resorting to desperate measures. The bridge is now closed to all foot traffic.

The Pont des Arts is also closed owing to damage to the substructure. The stockade bridge at the Ile St. Louis is subjected to serious pressure by the accumulation of wreckage, consisting of lumber, furniture, cases and carcasses of horses and cattle. The dismantling of this bridge is contemplated.

One of the most menacing features now is the undermining of several buildings. Several in the Quai de la Gare and Quai de la Rapée are in a critical state. The approaches to these are guarded and boats are waiting to help the inhabitants.

In the commercial quarter of Berney the houses along the waterfront are endangered, as the whole quay threatens to subside. The Quai de Conti has been roped off, as the trees and lampposts on it are gradually sinking below the street level. There are similar subsidences in many places.

The famous Seminary of St. Sulpice, of which the State took possession after the rupture with the Church, is one of the buildings assigned as a shelter for refugees. M. Rostand announces that all his profit from the first performance of his play "Centaure" will be devoted to the relief of the sufferers.

The material damage to the city is obviously incalculable as yet, but it will inevitably amount to millions of francs. The flood record of 1876 is already surpassed, and the present inundation threatens to reach the dimensions of that of 1764.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—If the Seine seems to be rising less to-day than yesterday it is because the swollen torrent has burst through so many openings above the river's usual level and spread itself over such vast areas that its volume is now to be calculated by breadth rather than depth. This explains also why the bridge arches, which threatened yesterday to be choked, are still clear at their apex.

The actual volume of water, however, is still increasing, and reports from the districts bordering the Marne and other tributaries tell of ever-gathering increases in the flood, while the fall in the barometer to an extent not recorded in ninety years presages a further downpour.

A decline reported this morning in the waters of the Yonne has been more than counterbalanced by an increase in the Marne, with the worst effects in some of the outlying suburbs. Of these Alfortville is probably suffering the worst. The water there is nearly twenty feet deep and the upper stories of houses have been flooded.

Three thousand persons were rescued in boats during the day and about an equal number gained places of safety through their own efforts. Ten thousand are yet unrescued and they are suffering the greatest discomfort, and in some cases privation, but apparently their lives are not menaced.

Many persons refuse to leave their houses. They demand that food be sent to them, but this will probably prove impossible and they will have to submit to being taken away. Some looters have been caught at Alfortville visiting forsaken houses. Two old women and two men were drowned there.

It is estimated that 50,000 persons have been deprived of employment at Ivry, many of whom are homeless.

The towns of Nanterre and Moulins Noir have been submerged. Hundreds of the inhabitants had to leave their houses.

Meteorological observations to-night tend to confirm the expectation of more rain.

The day broke over the city amid torrents of rain accompanied by lightning and thunder. A little later a roaring deluge shook the windows and awoke many sleepers. It was an explosion of an enormous store of acetic acid through water invading the vinegar works in the suburb of Ivry, three miles away.

The people turning out to see their daily work found immediate evidence of the silent extension of the waters during the night. Streets which were clear overnight were being encroached upon by the advancing flood, which had markedly deepened where it had been shallow on the previous day.

To the superficial observer it would seem incomprehensible to find places distant from the river bank inundated where inundation had never previously been seen. The fact is that since the last great flood many subterranean ways have been constructed for various purposes and through these the water now makes flank attacks, creeping miles underground to appear in some districts far from the riverbed.

Hardly an hour passed to-day that indications of flood did not appear in some street hitherto free from such a visitation. The swollen sewers are bursting under the tremendous pressure of flood water. The underground railways are proving important aids in extending the invasion by the Seine to all parts of the city.

The Parisian love of a spectacle was demonstrated all day by immense throngs of people who were not too busy to crowd every standing place in the neighborhood of the turgid river to watch the yellow deluge creeping and swirling along, created with all manner of fotsam. To thousands of these gazers the spectacular side of the incident alone appealed, for the metropolis is still the least seriously affected part of the whole flooded area and parts of the city are no worse off than on any rainy day. Elsewhere, however, inconvenience, loss and disaster surround citizens.

The flood is no respecter of persons. Rich and poor suffer alike. There is nearly three feet of water in some of the streets in the prosperous St. Germain district. Many wealthy residents whose mansions shelter valuable works of art and costly furniture have been engaged all day by their servants in moving their belongings to upper stories. There were similar scenes on the Avenue de Montaigne.

There are some fears for the priceless treasures in the Louvre, but thus far the

great building has been free of water, and arrangements have been made for the quick removal of the valuables if they are menaced. The cellars of the Palace of the Legion of Honor and the President's Palace of the Elysée are full of water. The cells of the prison adjoining the Palace of Justice are flooded. The prisoners have been removed to the St. Lazare prison.

The continued flooding of the lower part of the Jardin des Plantes has compelled the attendants to rescue the bears from imminent drowning. The pumps, which worked many hours to keep the bear pits free of water, were no longer able to keep out the deluge, and the keepers to-day, wading waist deep in the muddy water, coaxed their charges to enter a movable cage, in which they were hauled to safety. Two polar bears, however, resisted the efforts of their saviors, notwithstanding the evident misery of their situation, and their case was met by constructing a rough scaffold on which they were taken refuge.

A famine of certain commodities of daily consumption is threatened. The ordinarily noisy central markets are comparatively silent and desolate as vegetables and other daily produce cannot be brought to Paris owing to the flooded roads and suspended railway service. Many acres of the market gardens around Paris are deeply flooded. In view of these conditions prices have risen considerably and they will increase further if the position is not relieved.

Tales of desolation and severe suffering constantly reach the city from the suburbs. The reports are almost monotonous in their repetition of tales of distress. They tell of hundreds of homeless people driven from their flooded houses where the furniture is soaking in the water. Soldiers have been sent in all directions to assist the sufferers and they are doing gallant work.

A military wagon in charge of artillerymen going to rescue waterbound people in Ivry was engulfed. The men were saved with difficulty. The team and wagon were lost.

One of the greatest difficulties is the removal of the sick and bedridden. The devotion of the soldiers, police and firemen detailed for this work is worthy of the greatest praise. Military engineers with their traditional ingenuity have constructed many rafts and other temporary structures by means of which people unable to help themselves have escaped. One raft collapsed and its six occupants were rescued with difficulty.

The strength of the current often prevents the use of boats, and motor launches—which there are plenty in the city—are unable to reach the places where they would be most useful. Soldiers are shoring up houses and shops and recovering furniture and other household effects.

At Auteuil and thence to Charenton, where the Marne joins the Seine, the devastation and misery are complete. At Alfortville, a picturesque suburb between the Marne and Seine, one gets an impressive view of the floods. The banks of both rivers are bare and the country is a vast lake. It is possible to row for miles around Alfortville over what was one of the prettiest residential districts near Paris.

At Choleay-le-Roi there is no gas, electricity or drinking water. Five thousand persons have been driven from their homes. Here and elsewhere many drownings are said to have occurred, but numbers and details are lacking. There are rumors that several deserted residences have been looted by Apaches, but these stories cannot be confirmed.

The Government has done all that is possible to prevent looting by establishing boat patrols of armed soldiers and police. President Fallières presided at a Ministerial council this morning to discuss measures of relief. Afterward he again made a tour of the flooded districts, accompanied by Premier Briand, Minister Millerand, Prefect of Police Léprieux and others. It was probably the most remarkable journey ever taken by a French President.

Beginning with Paris, he went around the affected districts in an automobile. He was received everywhere with enthusiasm and he listened sympathetically to numberless appeals for help, to which he replied that the Government would do its utmost. When he visited the Alma Bridge, which owing to the smallness of its arches causes a greater obstruction to the flow of the current than any of the other bridges, and heard the opinions of engineers on the position there.

Thence he drove to Alfortville and Ivry, where he embarked with his companions on an iron barge rowed by military engineers and went among the houses to hearten the inhabitants. These thronged the upper windows as the Presidential party passed beneath and cheered and shouted repeated appeals for help.

"Send me some milk for my little ones!" screamed a half frantic mother from one house.

The pathetic prayers on all hands overcame M. Fallières, who at last wept. Many rafts and boats were passed by the barge, some of them laden with furniture, others delivering food, while still others were carrying persons who had been rescued, overcome by cold, exhaustion and terror.

It was not until after dark that the President returned to the Palace of the Elysée, where he was soon busied again in discussing and arranging relief measures and signing orders.

But all the services of the Government and the municipality can do little at present but relieve the immediate distress. Meanwhile tales of disaster from the provinces are anxiously awaited.

**ALL EUROPE WEATHER BEATEN.**

Channel Mail Stopped—Wrecks in the Bay of Biscay—Damage Inland Too.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The violent weather is not confined to France. A biting northerly gale swept the British Islands, and northern and western Europe to-day. Hurricane conditions prevailed in the North Sea, the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay.

The mail and passenger services between England and France were suspended for the first time in many years. Several small warships on a practice cruise and fifty other ships had to run for shelter into Sheerness.

A three-masted sailing vessel was driven ashore at Dunkirk. Two steamers were wrecked in the Bay of Biscay. Ships entering British ports report having experienced the worst weather they ever met with. Snow has fallen for many hours in Scotland and the north.

The weather is terrible in Spain, especially in the west and north. Many shipping casualties on the Atlantic coast are reported and there has been great destruction inland.

Denmark is suffering from an exceptional snowfall and floods. Several villages are isolated and many crops have been cut.

There are some fears for the priceless treasures in the Louvre, but thus far the

## MANY MORE OUT OF A CITY JOB

ALEXANDER JOHNSON MADE CHIEF BRIDGE ENGINEER.

Comptroller Sells a Batch of Removals With a Few Appointments—Invalid Who Has Been Laid Off Three Years on Full Pay Is Called On to Resign.

Bridge Commissioner Kingsley Martin has made Alexander Johnson chief engineer of the department, salary \$10,000 a year. Mr. Johnson has been a consulting engineer in the department for two years. He was born in Brooklyn in 1869 and is a graduate of the Sheffield scientific school.

Commissioner Thompson of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity dropped yesterday another batch of men who have been drawing wages as mechanics and laborers without doing work for the money. These men were getting about \$35,000 a year.

Comptroller Prendergast dismissed yesterday eleven auditors and deputy auditors in the Brooklyn office whose salaries ranged from \$2,500 to \$4,000. Most of the men who have been told that their services will not be required after the end of the month are Democrats. Mr. Prendergast also made several appointments yesterday. He made Michael A. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn an auditor at \$3,000 a year. Mr. Fitzgerald was a letter carrier in Brooklyn for many years and has been at the head of the mail carriers' union. In 1906 he resigned from the postal service to run for Congress, but was defeated. He was Assistant Secretary of State in 1907-08. Among other appointments made by the Comptroller were these:

George J. Phillips of 371 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, cashier, \$1,500, assigned to the Bureau of City Revenue. Mr. Phillips was under sheriff under Sheriff Flaherty.

Edward J. Lovett of Totenville, Deputy Receiver of Taxes, at \$2,100. William H. Ludlow of Rosebank, Richmond, at \$1,800. Edward W. Berry of Tompkinsville, Deputy Collector of the Bureau of Assessments and Arrears in Richmond, at \$2,000. Albert W. Jones of Tompkinsville, cashier in the Bureau of Assessments and Arrears, Richmond, at \$1,800.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards discharged yesterday Robert J. Dolan, a snow inspector. He is one of the several inspectors and foremen who have been on trial before Mr. Edwards for improper punching of snow removal tickets. Two men employed in the department's stables in Brooklyn were suspended pending an examination of their forage accounts.

Edward J. Meany, the former McCarran leader of the Second Assembly district in Brooklyn, who has been an auditor in the Finance Department since 1906, has been asked to resign by Comptroller Prendergast. Mr. Meany has tuberculosis and for the last three years he has been unable to attend to his work in the department and for the greater part of the three years has been in the Adirondacks. His salary is \$2,100. In his letter to Mr. Meany the Comptroller wrote that he did not feel justified in carrying him further on the payroll for the reason that the situation which had arisen really "constituted the establishment, without warrant of law, of a pension system at full pay, and although especially regrettable to take such action in view of your affliction I am certain that I cannot permit you to remain longer upon the payroll. As you are not able to work and in order that your separation from the service may be effected in a manner most consistent with what I presume would be your own ideas, the opportunity is now afforded you to resign. If you do not wish to avail yourself of this opportunity I shall feel constrained to take such measures as will carry out what I believe to be the intent of the law."

Commissioner Waldo to Sell Predecessor's Stable Equipment.

Fire Commissioner Waldo announced yesterday that the stable equipment of his predecessor would be sold at auction by Fies, Doerr & Carroll on Thursday morning. This equipment consists of the following: one top wagon, one two-seated surrey, one top wagon with pneumatic tires, one brogue wagon, one side bar wagon, one Stivers wagon, two sleighs and one electric automobile.

**DEATH ON THE SPANISH COAST.**

Steamer Wrecked at Bilbao—Many Minor Disasters—Ruin Ashore.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The steamer Guipuzcoa of the Spanish Transatlantic Line has been wrecked off Bilbao. Six persons were drowned. Four have been rescued from the wreck. Those remaining on board are in desperate peril.

There have been several other wrecks off Bilbao and its neighborhood, and also off Coruña, Ferrol and Santander. It is feared that many lives have been lost. Many houses near Barcelona have been wrecked by the wind. Orange and lemon groves at Valencia have been levelled.

Several deaths have resulted from a snowstorm in Navarre. The rivers are rising in Castile and Leon. The railways have stopped running in many places. Numerous roofs and chimneys have been wrecked in Madrid. The temperature is exceedingly low everywhere.

**STORM AND FLOOD IN ITALY.**

Great Damage in Sicily—Wrecks Feared—The Tiber Reported Rising.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ROME, Jan. 25.—Exceptionally violent storms are prevailing in southern Italy and Sicily. No details have as yet been received owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication but it is feared there has been considerable damage.

At Foggia roof tiles and chimneys were hurled into the streets and many persons were injured. A house collapsed and killed a woman. Much damage was caused in the harbor of Naples and a portion of a quay was washed away. It is feared that there have been many shipwrecks.

The weather continues boisterous. The Tiber is rising and fears are entertained of a flood.

**EARTHQUAKES IN VENEZIA.**

Eastern Slope of the Country Shaken, but No Damage Is Reported.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

CARACAS, Jan. 25.—Slight earthquake shocks were felt yesterday and the day before on the eastern coast of the republic. No damage is reported.

Yesterday the seismograph here registered a shock, but it was not felt in this vicinity.

**LIBERALS CREEP UP.**

Unionist Percentage of Gains Reduced by Yesterday's Election Results.

## BURNS MEN GET GEM THIEF.

Were Seeking Him on Another Charge, but Arrived Opportunely.

Frank A. Geise, Jr., of Baltimore and Chicago, was arrested yesterday and charged with stealing \$10,000 worth of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Freda Wanda Sommers, who lives at the Marlborough, 225 West Fifty-seventh street. All of the property was recovered, with the exception of a ring which Geise had pawned for \$275.

Geise made the acquaintance of Mrs. Sommers on New Year's eve. He represented himself to be Bertram O. Ballard, son of a wealthy Chicago banker, and they became friends.

After taking Mrs. Sommers out to dinner on Monday Geise spent the evening in her apartments. Sitting in the front room he saw by the aid of a large mirror Mrs. Sommers take off in an adjoining room the belt containing the jewels. He watched while Mrs. Sommers put the jewels between the mattresses of her bed and found a chance to steal the jewelry before he left at 1 o'clock that morning. Mrs. Sommers did not discover her loss until ten hours later.

The jewelry included one diamond hoop bracelet valued at \$300, a snake bracelet valued at \$500, a sunburst and crescent pin of diamonds valued at \$1,450, a horseshoe pin valued at \$250, a heart and crown pin valued at \$1,000, a cluster diamond ring valued at \$600, a cluster diamond ring valued at \$900, a sapphire and diamond ring valued at \$450, a diamond and emerald ring valued at \$650, a ring containing two diamonds and a sapphire valued at \$325, a ring containing three diamonds and a sapphire valued at \$400, a marquise ring valued at \$450, a pair of diamond earrings valued at \$500 and a fleur-de-lis pin valued at \$50.

Mrs. Sommers didn't think of her jewels until the two detectives from the Burns & Sheridan agency, representing the American Bankers Association, called on her on Tuesday to ask about Geise, who they said was wanted in Chicago on a larceny charge. Mrs. Sommers, after talking with the detectives went to look for her jewels and discovered her loss.

While the detectives were still at Mrs. Sommers' apartment the telephone bell rang. Mrs. Sommers answered. It was Geise, who was under the impression that the detectives Mrs. Sommers told Geise in conversation while the detectives went to another phone and learned where Geise was talking from. They hurried to a Broadway clothing store, where they found Geise.

The detectives called upon a floor-walker to search Geise while they held him at arms. The floor-walker found a magazine pistol in Geise's pocket.

In the West Side police court Geise was held in \$10,000 bail on Mrs. Sommers' complaint, and in \$500 bail on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

The detectives from the Burns agency say that Geise has cashed bad checks at several New York hotels and that he is a habitué of the city. He was formerly secretary and treasurer of the Hurley Machine Company, from which he is said to have stolen \$2,500.

**SAY PRISONER FELL DOWN**

And in Doing So Received Hurt Which He Charges Police With Inflicting.

Deputy Police Commissioner Walsh reserved decision yesterday in the case of William P. Noll, Charles Flaherty and Andrew Brown of Inspector McClusky's office, who were charged with assaulting Thomas Smith of 364 West Nineteenth street. Smith and his witnesses said that after being beaten with a blackjack in the corridor of the dance hall where he was arrested he was taken into a doorway on West Forty-first street and given a very hard drubbing.

Dr. Benedict of St. Vincent's Hospital, who attended Smith, said that the only wound of any account that he found was a cut over the right eye and that it could not have been inflicted with a blackjack.

The policemen denied having used a blackjack or doing any beating. They said that on the way down the stairs they tried to break away from Brown, who had him by the arm, and that in the scuffle which followed the prisoner fell down the stairs.

**VAN NORDEN'S LARGE BILLS.**

Police Haven't Found Them Yet—Badger Woman's Husband Let Go.

Headquarters detectives said yesterday that as yet they had not been able to recover any of the \$25,000 in large bills which were taken from Warner M. Van Norden, as he says, by two women who held him up near midnight last Wednesday in East Thirty-third street near Fifth avenue. My Williams and Beattie Roberts, the two women whom the detectives have arrested and held on charges of highway robbery and whose cases are to come up for hearing in the Jefferson Market court this morning, have shown no disposition to admit that they took Van Norden's money or that they know where it is.

Frank Dowdell, the man who says that he is the husband of Beattie Roberts and who was held as a suspicious person by the detectives, has been allowed to go. Nothing that he told the Headquarters men threw any light on the case.

**GERMAN MONEY FOR GERMANY.**

\$120,000,000 of Imperial and Prussian Loans Taken by Home Institutions.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—A syndicate headed by the Imperial Bank and the Royal Prussian Seehandlung has taken over \$85,000,000 of the new imperial loan and \$35,000,000 of the new Prussian State loan.

The bonds of both these issues bear interest at 4 per cent. and are redeemable on January 1, 1918.

Public subscriptions to these loans will be received on February 5. The price is 102.

**The Weather.**

Jan. 25.—An area of low pressure moving north-eastward along the Atlantic coast was central off New Jersey yesterday morning, causing rain or snow in the middle Atlantic and New England States.

The western Canadian depression spread far southeastward over the Rocky Mountain States, but was attended by only light scattered precipitation.

Temperatures were higher in New England and generally between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

It was colder from the lake regions southward to the Gulf and south Atlantic coasts, and from the Rocky Mountains westward to the Pacific coast.

In this city snow and rain fell all day; slightly cooler; wind, light to fresh northwest; foggy at times; barometer, 30.1; thermometer, 32° to 34°; corrected to sea level, at 4 A. M., 32.9°; 5 P. M., 32.4°.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

For eastern New York, fair to day; partly cloudy and warmer to-morrow; probably snow in extreme northern portion; light variable winds, becoming southerly.

For New England, clearing to day; fair to-morrow; warmer in southern and western portions; light, variable winds.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and somewhat warmer to-day; partly cloudy and warmer to-morrow; light, variable winds, becoming southerly.

For western New York, cloudy and warmer to-day; fair to-morrow; moderate to brisk southerly winds.

## WHEW! THEY'VE GOT TO WORK!

NINE SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS FOR TWO DOORS RESENT IT.

As to Harry Oxford, Their Chief, It Is Presumed That He Will Resign Rather Than Report Like a Mere Hired Man Daily to the President of the Aldermen.

Things are getting worse for the poor fellows in the employ of the city who are being dropped by the hundred because they have nothing to do but sign the pay-rolls once a month. President Mitchell of the Board of Aldermen capped everything yesterday when he actually ordered that the sergeant-at-arms of the board and his eight assistants report to him at 9 o'clock every morning and not knock off work at night until after reporting again to him.

The order was not issued until just before the meeting of the Aldermen yesterday, and it so upset Frank Dowling, the Tammany leader of the board, and even the leaders of the fusionist side, that they were unable to collect their minds sufficiently to determine what could be done to rebuke Mr. Mitchell. In the past no one has ever heard of the sergeant-at-arms doing anything more than attend the weekly meetings of the board once Tuesday in four. It was easy to divide up the work in this way, because there are nine of them and only two doorways. Harry Oxford, who runs a saloon in the Bowery and works for the Sullivan, holds the \$1,500 job of chief sergeant. Since he was appointed by the influence of Little Tim Sullivan at the beginning of 1908 he has probably not attended a dozen meetings. He has under him two assistants at \$1,200 and six at \$1,000. The way they have been appointed before this year has been to apportion so many of the places to the majority and so many to the minority and then at the caucuses of the two sides draw names from a hat.

The Aldermen whose names were first drawn have been entitled to the patronage. This year under a new rule put in force by Alderman Dowling, under a majority vote, the sergeants are named by the floor leaders. Most of them were reappointments.

It is expected that Oxford will resign rather than work under the new rule, but it is likely that his assistants will take the gaff. It is understood that Mr. Mitchell will use them to get evidence against mock auctions. The President of the Board of Aldermen has supervision over public auctioneers. The sergeants are on his payroll, and one of the rules of the board provides that "they shall also discharge such other duties as are directed by the president or by the board."

The Aldermen did not break loose yesterday on Mr. Mitchell, as they have been threatening to do since he made that speech at the dinner last week of the jewellers' organization declaring that the board ought to be abolished. The leaders of the board got together yesterday before the meeting and decided not to go ahead with the proposal to introduce a vote of censure on the president. The galleries were packed with persons who were expecting a row. Had the row happened it is understood that Mr. Mitchell had primed himself with a speech in which he would have repeated that the board as it is now constituted is more of an obstructionist than a legislative body and that it would be for the best interest of the city to have it wiped out.

**BASIS OF TARIFF COMPROMISE.**

Frenchman Does Not Expect Maximum Rates to Be Imposed by or Against U. S.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Temps prints an interview with M. Cruppi, former Minister of Commerce, in regard to the new American tariff and its effect on France. M. Cruppi says he does not believe that the United States will impose after March 31 an ad valorem duty of 71 per cent. on French merchandise.

He thinks the matter can be arranged by the United States granting to France a minimum tariff and the French Government acting in a similar manner on articles comprised in the commercial treaties between the two countries which have now been denounced. In regard to other goods M. Cruppi expresses the opinion that France's present general tariff rates applied to the United States would be a fair basis for a compromise.

The Temps adds that it understands on excellent authority that Germany is making an offer on these lines to the United States.

**BRIDLE SEDITION IN INDIA.**

Chivalrous Toleration of Free Speech to End, Says Earl of Minto.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.—At the first meeting of the Legislative Council to-day Earl of Minto, the Governor-General, made an address in which, alluding to the murder of the inspector of police in the court house last night by a Bengali youth and to sedition generally, he said:

"We have tolerated revolutionary literature too long out of chivalrous unwillingness to interfere with freedom of speech."

The Governor-General added that he was now determined to bring literary license. A stringent press act will probably be introduced at once.

**MADRIZ FORCES BEATEN.**

Fall Back After an Hour's Fighting—Estrada Lost, 400; Opponents More.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

BUREAU, Jan. 25.—By wireless to Colon. Messages from Rama last night say that after an hour's fighting yesterday between the main bodies of the Madriz and Estrada armies at Acayapa, the Madriz forces withdrew under the protection of machine gun fire. One gun operated by two Englishmen was captured. Word has been sent to Gen. Chamorro to treat his prisoners with consideration and to avoid complications. The casualties in the fighting before the withdrawal of the Madriz forces was heavy on both sides as a result of the machine gun fire.

The engagement occurred half way between La Libertad and Acayapa. It is believed here that Vasquez, chief of Madriz's staff, ordered the fight to test Estrada's strength. Vasquez has asked the Managua Government for reinforcements.

Gen. Chamorro reports that the Provisionals lost 400 killed and wounded. He believes that Vasquez's losses were much greater. Several Americans worked the insurgents' machine guns with deadly effect.

The action of Gen. Vasquez in withdrawing his forces and asking for reinforcements will not delay the main battle long. Gen. Estrada will order an advance to-night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The State Department was advised to-day that Señor Madriz, the President of the de facto Government in Western Nicaragua, has been ordered to leave the country and to bring his following plantation laborers into his army.

At the request of the owners of American plantations the American Consul at Managua protested and Señor Madriz refused to leave the country, but he has been ordered to harvest the crop.

## Saks &amp; Company

Broadway at 34th Street